WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1894.

GOVERNMENT RAILROADS.

vision of railroad rates, and by this law

the roads were to belong to the govern

vance the amount of money which the

state would have contributed to the construction fund under the old law.

and this money is to be paid gradually

by the state within the time when pri

vate ownership will cease and the roads

double those of the United States, and

introduction of improvements is a

matter of comment among American

countries where the government exer-

cises general or partial control. It

Belgium about four-fifths of the mile-age is owned by the State, and the re-maining one fifth will revert to the

government after a period of years.

Railway affairs are administered by a

ition of government departments to

ever, are very little higher than those

of the United States, and the freight

rates are only a little more than 50 per

cent. higher.

In Russia about one-third of the mileage is owned and operated by the

net earnings exceed 15 per cent.

Transportation charges in Russia are 40 per cent. higher than in America.

the government on condition that they

In two countries-Holland and Italy

railroads and private railroads and al-

the roads which could be suggested. The whole subject was investigated by

a commission in 1878 and this commis

sion reported adversely to State man-

agement. In leasing its lines in 1885

to private parties for a term of sixty

years, the Italian government summed

up the situation thus: It is a mistake

ties from government than from pri-

vate companies: The actual results

are just the reverse. The State is more

apt to tax industry than to foster it, and when it attempts to tax industry

it is even less resposible than a private

costly than private management. Much capital is thus wasted. State

management is demoralizing both to

legitimate business and politics." Italy

had one unique experience during the

period of government control. One of

its provinces, Lombardy, found it nec-

essary to suspend freight service be

charge to handle it.

cause of lack of ability of those in

In Great Britain and Ireland, as in

the United States, none of the roads

liament. A law was passed in 1844

profits; but a commission appointed in

semething like our interstate commerce

It is not generally remembered that

ments in the State ownership of rail-

The Results Not by Any Means Encourag-

The interstate commerce commission has been compiling for some time a will revert to the state. By the middle statement of the conditions under of the next century France will own all which the railroads of the world are of the French roads, unless a new sysoperated. The subject was not sug-tem is adopted in the meantime. Un-gested by the recent testimony before der this government supervision and the commission meeting in Chicago. half control passenger rates are almost The labor union men there have testified their belief that the solution of the freight rates are more than twice as problem of employer and employed on great.

The conservatism of France in the

control of railroads. The facts and the figures which the interstate commerce commission has travelers. The same is true of other gathered together do not, says the Philadelphia Times, confirm their theory by the experience of other nations. Even in the United States the experiment of railroads controlled by the State has been tried in different sections and has so far proved a distinct

failure.

There are only six countries in the and telegraphs. Rates are fixed by world in which the control of virtually law. The railroads are exempt from all the railroads is in the hands of the state. They are Australasia, the Cape of Good Hope, Egypt, Nicaragua Paraguay and Peru—certainly not questionably excellent. But the dispotries after which the United States be very much tempted to pat-stick to old methods, so well illustrated in the departments at Washington,

m which the state is a part owner where for the first time in a century railroads, and these include Gerthe red tape in the accounting offices many, France, Denmark, Austrian-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil and Canada. Eleven countries, er one-half of those in which railroads are operated, have ne interest in the operation of the roads new improvements and recent devices. beyond a claim for money advanced to the Belgium roads, together, therefore, some of them. In two countries rail-toads are owned by the government, rates of passenger fare charged, howout are leased to private companies, ich operate them. In Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru

where there was no inducement for private capital to invest in railroads, the governments were obliged to build what few lines there are, and these are State, and some of the private lines operated by the government and run have received government aid. A by the government employees. In Aus- "tariff council" supervises rates for all dasia, with the exception of one or lines, and no rate can be changed withtwo short lines, the colonial governout the sanction of this council. In
ment have built the roads with money
derived from loans negotiated by agents
general. In Victoria and New South
Wales so many abuses grew out of the
partisan control of the roads that ten
partisan control of the roads that ten years ago they were placed under the of way in any country but the United direct management of a non-partisan States. In Austria-Hungary one-half have given the citizens of New York commission, which not only directs of the railroads are owned by the government of the particular but has above of the railroads are owned by the government of the particular but has above of the railroads are owned by the government of the particular but has above of the railroads are owned by the government of the particular but has a particular but had been protection they ever had, and their operation, but has charge of the ernment, but all private charters exceeding the police are satisfied with the police construction of new lines. In Egypt pire at a stipulated time, not exceeding force. There may be a few dishonorations of the police of the police of the private of the police of the poli there are about 1,250 miles of railroads a period of ninety years, and at that ble men on the force, but the remainent and two time all lines, lands and buildings re short lines, which are under private vert to the State. The government At the Cape of Good Hope fixes the tariffs for its own lines and all but about 180 miles of lins in Cape revises the tariffs of private lines every colony is owned and controlled by the three years, and can reduce rates if the

harged on these out-of-the not a fair basis for the In Austria the passenger rates are state-controlled roads about 60 per cent. higher than in thich are owned by private America, and the freight rates more or individuals. Yet Joseph or individuals. Yet Joseph than double as much. The passenger for, the statistician, has found rates in Spain and Portugal are about estralian roads a strong argu-what they are in Russia. All of the roads ment against government control. His in these countries are private property remarks (which are not quoted by the but most of them have been aided by interstate commission) are: "Construction of railroads in Australia failed as become the property of the State witha private enterprise. Then each one of in ninety-nine years. the five colonies took the matter up separately as governmental enterprises. Their construction has been a source of grave charges of dishonesty, and their management subject of popular complaint, especially among the farmers. Freight charges are much higher on the Australian railroads than on our American roads." Marshal M. Kirkman writes that the experience of Cape Colony has been the same. "In order to get the necessary votes in the assembly to pass a bill authorizing the construc-tion of meritorious lines, it has been

not required and will not pay it." The condition of affairs finds a parallel in the American congress in the to expect lower rates and better facilimatter of river and harbor improvements, for the river and harbor bill is notoriously a "log-roll-d" measure. The result of the construction of nonpaying lines in English South Africa, Mr. Kirkman says, is that high freight rates are charged on the good lines to company. State management is more make up for losses on the poor lines, and this has acted as a prohibition on every industry except diamond and gold mining, and sheep and ostrich farming. Private railway lines are forbidden in Cape Colony because their competition with the government roads

necessary to build other lines, that were

would be fatal to the latter. Even in Germany the government found it necessary to buy up many private roads because their competition was ruinous. Ninety per cent of the was ruinous. Ninety per cent of the are owned by the government; but in mileage in Germany is owned by the are owned by the government; but in the British Isles no lines may be congovernment, and under the law the government is required to manage the structed without permission from parroads as a single system in the interest of general traffic. The government giving the government the right to may cause the construction and equipment of roads and enforce uniform date at a computation value based on ment of roads and enforce uniform traffic and polic regulations; and even the few private railways are under the control of state boards, and their maximum rates are fixed in their charters. Although Germany's government methods are so admirable in many respects the experience of the people of that country with government control of railroads has been encouraging. Instead of operating the roads in the interest of the people, the government uses them as a source of revenue and power, and the rates charged are higher than those which are charged in the United States, while the rules of the

the United States has made experiroad are much more burdensome TOO MUCH RED TAPE. An oft-repeated story of Chauncy roads. Kirkman, in his book on gov-Depew illustrates the red tape of Ger-ernment control, says: "Government man railroad management. A party of ownership has been tried in a limited ing out of corruption from the police young Americans ran after a moving train to beard it. The official of the platform called to them to stop. They ran on and boarded the train. At the next station at which the train stopped the train stopped the ran to be a station at which the train stopped the ran to be a station at which the train stopped the range of the station at which the train stopped the range of the station at which the train stopped the range of the station at which the next station at which the train stopped similar experience. Georgia owns a "Why, the superintendent himself they were taken from the car by a file railroad, but has found it expedient to was before the grand jury." diers, and informed that as they lease it to private parties. Pennsylvahad clearly violated a law of the Eminia-constructed a railroad from Phila-pire they had already been tried and delphia to Columbia, but subsequently sentenced, without a hearing, to thirty days imprisonment. Senator Cullom, wealth, on reflection, believed that on his return from a trip to Germany, a few years ago, said that there was more fuss over the departure of one function. Massachusetts acquired the he lied." rain in Germany than one would see Troy and Greenville line, but found it in a year's travel in America, and that if expedient to part with it. Michigan, if our railroads had to pay the army of officials which was needed to manage the German roads, they would have to found it advisable to dispose of them, and the people of the State, by provis-

charge twice the present rates. and the people of the State, by provis-in France the original intention was ion of their construction, subsequently to have the railroads constructed at the forbade the State from participating private individuals; but eventually the roads were to become the property of the government. The first railroad law was passed in 1842, the plan outlined the railroads as constant of the subject of general control of the railroads as constant of the subject of general control of the railroads as constant of the subject of general control of the railroads as constant of the subject of general control of the railroads as constant of the subject of general control of general contr was passed in 1842, the plan outlined the rail value of the line and the said the poince department rewas passed in 1842, the plan outlined the rail value of the line and stage driver to town. So far as known, would mean a curtailment of the line and stage driver to town. So far as known, would mean a curtailment of the line and stage driver to town. So far as known, would mean a curtailment of the line and stage driver to town. So far as known, when he said the poince department rewas passed in 1842, the plan outlined the rail value of the line and stage driver to town. So far as known, when he said the poince department rewas passed in 1842, the plan outlined the rail value of the line and stage driver to town. So far as known, when he said the poince department rewas passed in 1842, the plan outlined the rail value of the line and stage driver to town. So far as known, when he said the poince department rewas passed in 1842, the plan outlined the rail value of the line and stage driver to town. So far as known, when he said the poince department rewas passed in 1842, the plan outlined the rail value of the line and stage driver to town. So far as known, when he said the poince department rewas passed in 1842, the plan outlined the rail value of the line and t was passed in 1982, the pish outlined being for the construction of lines to diverge from the capital. The operating companies contributed about one-half the cost of construction. The roads were to belong to the government would always proves for committee about one-half the cost of construction. The roads were to belong to the government sees no necessity for considering its constable characters. The construction of lines to diverge from the capital. The operation of lines to the government would always proves the government would always proves for the adoption of the policy, and that "the committee of capital associated to day to every port of last, was extended today to every port of the government would always proves a formidable barrier to the adoption of the policy, and that "the committee of the policy, and that "the committee of the policy, and that "the committee of the policy are the greatest benefits from your last, was extended today to every port of last, was extended today to every port of last, was extended today to every port of the government would always prove a department rethe construction of lines to that the giving of additional power to ceived blackmail?"

"Why, Mr. Goff, blackmail has been department rethe construction of the interior last, was extended today to every port of last, w roads were to belong to the government sees no necessity for considering its after thirty-six years. The panic of advantages or disadvantages until other methods of regulation more followed altered the original plan a great deal, and a new law was passed in given a trial and proved unsatisfactory."

"What do you know about it? a the chairman sharply. "Hearsay, like you." "Now did Mr. Tabor lie, when said the police received blackmail. "He may have some specific evide to base his belief upon. He lied where the policy, and that "and committee to the chairman sharply. "Hearsay, like you." "Now did Mr. Tabor lie, when said the police received blackmail.

SHAKING UP SHEEHAN.

ment in about one hundred years. Under a law passed in 1883 the government virtually went out of railroad building, but the private companies which construct these roads are required to advice the required t

Counsel Goff and Commissioner Sheehar

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Commissioner Sheehan was on the stand again today before the Lexow committee and as usual a good deal of hot talk passed between the witness and L. , er Goff. Half an hour before adjournment, Mr. Sheehan was excused for the present and another witness took his place. Solicitor Goff drew the commissioner

out in reference to his ideas of the duties of the police board. First and foremost, the witness claimed the duty of the board was to see that the \$5,000,000 annual appropriation was properly expended. The board must also see that the officers on the force did their duty.

Mr. Goff endeavored to make a tell-

ing point by getting the witness to admit that the board considered the proper enforcement of the rules among the officers as secondary to the expenditure of the \$5,000,000 appropriation. The commissioner, however, would not admit the truth of such an inference. In the afternoon, Mr. Goff spent considerable time questioning the witness about the New York signal service. The commissioner admitted that the service was greatly inferior to that of Chicago, Boston and several other large cities, but he could not explain why this was the case. At the conclusion of Mr. Sheehan's testimony for the day Mr. Goff told the witness to bring his private and public bank book tomorrow. This the witness positively re-

fused to do. Some of the incidents of the day fol-

"What do you do, anyhow, for your salary?" Mr. Goff asked. "I work for my salary."
"I want a specific answer to my

question."
"We have to see that the money appropriated by the city is properly expended; we have also to see that the police force does its duty, and a thousand and one things?" "What else?" "We must see that the laws of the

city of New York are enforced." "Have the police cemmissioners seen that the laws were enforced?" "Yes sir, the police commissioners sponsible for their acts."
"I have no doubt, Mr. Commissioner," said Mr. Goff, sarcastically, "but

that a certain percentage of the citi-

zens of New York have had ample pro-Chairman Lexow then asked the witness whether in the Cross trial he had not said he would not believe the evidence of a woman who kept a disorder ly house. The witness said he was not prepared to express any opinion on any trial unless it was before him. "I am lieve a witness or not," said he, "until the entire evidence is in."

"But you took the evidence of pool room keepers. "There were many decent men among the pool room keepers. They gave up the business when it was declared ille-

the government owns a part of the mileage but leases its share to private Mr. Goff referred to the case of Capt. Price, who was tried for allowing discorporations. Italy has tried State orderly houses to run in his precinct. most every relation between the State "What was the verdict in Capt. Price's and individuals in the management of

"He was fined five day's pay."
"Well, Capt. Martens was tried for

enough. I was in favor of reprimanding him, as I believed the house had

"Why did you vote for his conviction?"
"Well, in order to make him vigilant, if two detectives got into the house other people could also get in. The evidence showed Price did his best. "Why was he convicted, then?" asked Senator O'Connor. "Because, I suppose, he did not do

better.' The case of Captains Westervelt and Haughey were then referred to. They were both fined for allowing disorderly houses to run in their precincts. "In the month of July, Captains missed from the force for permitting who heartily endorse the plan. When disorderly houses to run; while Captains Price, Martens, Haughey and Roddey said he expected active steps Westerveit were only fined for the same offense. Please explain the dif-

1867 reported that it was inexpedient "to subvert the policy which has hith-erto been adopted of leaving the conferent sentences?" "The cases against Cross, Doherty and Devery were entirely differen struction and management of railroads from the others. The three captains to the free enterprise of the people, under such conditions as parliament may who were dismissed were also convictthink best to impose for the general welfare of the public." The board of ed of taking money for protection from the keepers of disorderly houses." trade has supervision of the manage-"Is it not a fact that those captains ment of the roads in certain respects who were fined belonged to what is and there is a law governing rates

known as the Sheehan-Williams ring." "I never heard of such a ring." "Haven't certain commissioners ta ken pains to protect certain captains?" "I have never heard of it." Mr. Goff read the presentment of the

grand jury on March, 1892, calling for the suppression of vice and the weed-"Oh, yes, I believe he was."

"Have you heard that Mr. Tabor, the foreman of the grand jury, said in an interview, that from \$7,000,000 to \$10,-000,000 was paid annually to the police force for protection?" "If Mr. Tabor made that slatement "Do you mean to say that Mr. Tabor

respectable merchant, lied?" statement. he lied." chairman:

that the police department of this city the present crop.

"Now did Mr. Tabor lie, when he "He may have some specific evidence to base his belief upon. He lied when lown territory.

he said the police leved \$10,000,000."

"I want to place you on record. Do you mean to say that Mr. Tabor lied only about the amount?" It took a long time to get the answer

but, at last, the witness said: "Mr labor lied only as to the amount paid. When the witness said it would be impossible for the police to get \$10,000,000 annually from this city without the people rising up and crushing them "That is what they are doing now," quietly said Chairman Lexow.

After a recess, Commissioner Sheehan said he would like to qualify the statement made about Mr. Tabor. "I want to say now," he said, "when Mr. Tabor made that statement he was mistaken. Mr. Goff called the witness' attention to an interviewin which the latter stated

that the police commissioners had never tied the hands of the superintendent in the execution of his duty.

He said there reached the commisioners a rumor that saloon keepers were paying the captains and that the board concluded to transfer them. That was the cause of the big shake ip," said the commissioner.
"Did you investigate the rumor?"

"Yes, sir. I sent for several saloon keepers, but could get no evidence." "Name one saloon keeper for whom ou sent?" "I can't recollect now."

Witness then said that the transfer f captains was caused by himself. "I believe," said he, "if the captainst were getting blackmail the transfer might stop that practice."
"You believe that they were getting

money from the saloon keepers?"
"Yes, but I could get no proof." Witness said he believed that since the big shake up the liquor dealers had not paid a cent to the police. Mr. Goff read another portion of the interview, in which the witness said that word had been sent to the saloon keepers through the various liquor dealers' association not to pay any more meney to the

"Who sent the word?" "I don't know." "How did you know 'word was sent? "Is it not a fact that liquor dealers paid the money into the Tammany Hall instead of the police, after the ransfer of captains "I never heard of it."

Have you not heard that President Mahan and Mr. Croker met at the Hoffman House and agreed with the liquor dealers delegation that the latter should pay the money into Tammany Hall for election purposes?"
"I may have read it, but I believe it

Will you swear the money was paid into Tammany Hall?" "Not to my knowledge." Mr. Goff then said he would like Mr.

vate bank book tomorrow. "I refuse to produce my public or and clothing and yet do not seem to private bank book," said the commis- care how many suffer by their depresssioner, stolidly.
"You do. Well, I want to put it on

the record that the subpoens called for the production of all your books connected with your private accounts and Mr. Ellison, who is considered authorialso with the police department." The commissioner was then excused. Speculators Scared.

the cotton exchange here and in other not going to say whether I would be cities are somewhat excited over the not the demand have been greater; proposition to form a gigantic trust of Will Liverpool or New England mills which is being advocated by John T. Roddey, a prominent broker of this city. The exchanges are opposed to the scheme. If such a trust is formed the brokers say that their business will be ruined, so far as exercising any control of the market is concerned The trust would be able to practically dictate the price of cotton in the open market. Mr. Roddey's plan is for every governed by the exchanges, even if the cotton farmer, no matter how small, to become a shareholder. When the crop is gathered each member shall turn the same offence and fined thirty day's into the trust one bale out of every ed on the same charge. Explain how these different sentences came about for the same offence."

"Capt. Price was tried on the charge of ellowing a disorderly barge to run."

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"Capt. Price was tried on the charge of ellowing to get the run." five or six bales raised by him, or if the of allowing a disorderly house to run be held by the latter as a sort of balin his precinct. This house had been closed long before, but two detectives managed to bring women in the house.

He may find for more house. The farmer purchases, but they compel you to take the suits to so-called established price or they He was fined for not being vigilant him. The trust supply will be held buy from one who is forced to sell on until the market price shall be high account of his poverty. You see by enough to warrant its sale and the return of a good profit. Mr. Reddey feels sure that the adoption of his plan and the formation of a trust, as pro-

posed, will at once put the price of cotton up to about & cents from the present price, which is about 5 cents. This would be an immediate and material benefit to the farmer, who would also benefit by the dividends which it is expected will accrue to him on his trust shares. Mr. Roddey suggests a meeting in New York at an early date of representatives of all farmers' organizations in the South, to consider the supply—they know that as long as the matter. He has received a number of letters from prominent cotton planters Cross, Devery and Doherty were dis- and leading citizens of South Carolina seen at his office, 80 Broadway, Mr. Roddey said he expected active steps

> this week. MACON, Ga., Oct. 31.—At a meeting of representative cotton planters held at the Dixie Interstate Fair today, the following important resolutions

The present ruinous price of cotton affects injuriously not only the farmers who produce it, but stagnates busiin all legitimate industries. Hence the duty is imperative upon us to use all morable means to avert impending lisasters. Without attempting to but the exchanges establish a price and discuss the various political resolutions ssigned as the cause for the present fearful depression we desire to resist the results as we find them. In the multitude of remedies sug-

ested we have seen none that so strongly recommends itself as the paper submitted by the president of the Agricultural Society, Col. John O. Waddell, in his call for the meeting. That we endorse the salient points in that call and commend them to the farmers of the cotton growing States and request the delegates appointed from Georgia to attend the Cotton Frowers Convention at Montgomery Ala,, on November 18, to urge the suggestion as the proper and just solution

of this vital question.

That the delegation to Montgomery

TO OUR FARMERS.

AN URGEN APPEAL TO THEM TO plantations rather than sell at four to five cents. Ten cents for one bale is PROTECT THEMSELVES

ir, Enddy, of New York, Thinks That

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 1.—The folowing article from the pen of Mr. Roddy, a New York broker, was published in the State several days ago:

To the Editor of The State: Many of your readers may perhaps disagree with me, but I wish to write a few words to the thinking people of the South and West. I verily believe that if something is not done to bring about a change, speculators, capitalists, trusts and cliques will so far depress the products of the farmers and the laboring men that anarchy will be inevitable. When a clique of capitalists, with their power and in-fluence, can combine and so depress the prices of the products of the South and West as to cost the growers of these products millions of dollars each year, and practically starve the laboring class, and cripple the interests of these sections, it is high time to stop and think. Many who have a com-fortable living are satisfied to quietly sit and say something is worng, but we do not know what it is, and many do not care, but you had better think and act too, or your country can never have any hope of prosperity and peace. The capitalists or cliques practically control the Liverpool, New Yerk and New Orleans exchanges, as well as the Chicago board of trade, and grind the money out of any who may oppose them, and yet they talk of hard times and say poor business is the cause of the depression in prices of the products, whereas the very fact that they have depressed these prices is the cause of poor business, for as long as the farmer or producer receives barely a living for his labor and products how can business be anything but poor. Some claim the laborer is ignorant, has no education and receives as much as he should when in fact these same people so far depress his products as to place him in actual want and to deprive him of the advantage of buying newspapers, books and literature, and of sending his children to school for an education. How can he keep up with the times? I see no hope for you as long as a clique has the right legally to sell more cctton, corn or wheat than you may raise without owning or expecting to Sheehan to produce his private account own what they sell. It forces you to

nomes, your children and your country. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.-The Presibook tomorrow. "i also ask you," said he, "to produce your public and primost entirely upon you for their food dent teday issued the following: By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation The American people should gratefully render thanksgiving and praise ing prices of products. to the Supreme Ruler of the universe Legitimate supply and demand con-trol prices, but a false supply kills, to an extent, the demand. For instance, who has watched over them with kindness and fostering care during the year that has passed; they should also with humility and faith supplicate the Father of all mercies for continued blessings, according to their needs, and

ty on cotton, estimated the demand for American cotton at 8,200,000—the crop proved to be 7,500,000-but did not the clique continue to hammer the price, the favor of the giver of every good pose the price had been digner, wSurbuy cotton freely when they expect prices to be carried lower, or what prevents Liverpool and New England buyers from joining in and helping to depress prices in order that they may get your spot cotton cheaper? The majority of you sell your crob as soon as gathered at whatever price the ex-

work and business be suspended, and let us meet at our accustomed places of worship and give thanks to Al-mighty God for our preservation as a "From changes may fix and they know it .nation, for our immunity from disease In other words you are absolutely and pestilence, for the harvests that have rewarded our husbandry, for a price go to two cents. renewal of national prosperity, and for You are blessed by Providence every advance in virtue and intellibeing in the only section that can raise gence that have marked our growth corn, cotton and wheat, and should have something to say regarding the as a people. And with our thanksgiving, let us pray that these blessings may be multiplied unto us, that our national con-

thing to say as regards prices as they we may clearer see and closer follow the path of righteousness. And in our places of worship and praise, as well as in the happy re-unions of kindred and friends on that the papers that exchange price are deday, let us invoke Divine approval clining, going lower and lower, and knowing that you are in debt, possibly for supplies and so forth, you rush us comfort and plenty will look upon our relief of the destitute and our minyour cotton to market, perhaps, after being notified of your debt by the meristrations of charity as the work of chants, at whatever price buyers may hearts truly grateful, and as proofs of dictate or allow you. Spot buyers anthe sineerity of our thanksgiving.
Witness my hand and seal of the ticipate your sales on their purchases United States, which I have caused to be hereto affixed. Done in the city of and sell on exchanges thus depressing prices and helping the bears. The exchanges are a great benefit to the spin-Washington on the first day of No ners, they never give themselves one vember, in the year of our Lord minute's uneasiness about getting their ighteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth. exchanges fix a price, no matter how low, you will have to take it under the (Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND. present conditions. There are probably By the President: over a million bales sold and bought

W. Q. Gresham, Secretary of State. by speculators for every thousand bales of spot cotton delivered on con-May Cause a Beath. towards organization would be taken tract and yet some claim the exchanges HYATTSVILLE, Md., Nov. 1 .- Edwin are necessary in order to get rid of Gott, Jr., son of the Secretary of State, is dangerously ill from the effects of spot cotton; does it look natural that more than ten hundred thousand bales of cotton should be traded in to decide

hazing, and a number of the students at the Maryland State Agricultural the price of a thousand bales actual College are very much worried over his cotton? When any one with one condition. One evening last week the thousand dollars can sell the crop of students organized a moot court, tried one hundred planters, probably repre- and convicted Gott of a heinous crime, senting the interest and affecting a and proceeded to execute the sentence thousand souls, to say the least, it is of hanging. A rope was placed around ers who produce it, but stagnates business of every kind and paralyzes efforts
labor.

or unusually the placing a small valuation on your his chest, thrown over a transom and the victim was hauled up and left the victim was hauled up and left These speculatiors and capitalists hanging some hours. Gott was very would not sell cotton so freely if they much frightened but offered no resisthad to risk buying the actual cotton, ance. He appeared at breakfast on the but the exchanges establish a price and they know they need not fear of your not selling at exchange prices. One advantage the bears have is that if any spasms and becomes weaker after each the south, and how it would, by its readvantage the bears have is that if any spasms and becomes weaker after each the south, and how it would, by its readvantage the bears have is that if any spasms and becomes weaker after each the south, and how it would be to the south, and how it would, by its readvantage the bears have is that if any spasms and becomes weaker after each the south, and how it would be to the south, and how it would, by its readvantage the bears have is that if any spasms and becomes weaker after each the south, and how it would be to the south and the south one have a contract for a certain attack. It is supposed that the fright month, the bear or person who has has shattered his nervous system and North, and what a serious derangesold has the privilege of offering to the faculty have grave fears of his re- ment it would cause in our foreign exdeliver to the purchaser the cotton covery. Half a dozen of the students changes. are kept in close confinement awaiting

about five days previous to the month traded in, or of not delivering until the result of Gott's injuries. the end of the month traded in, as he chooses. In other words if you want NEVADA CITY, Cal., Oct. 30.—Arthur thirty days to deliver it and if you do not want it you must sell on the exnot want it you want it change whatever it will bring. Another charges the carrying charges favor the bears about one cent per large with this afternoon. At Rock Creek, the carrying charges the bears about one cent per large with this afternoon. At Rock Creek, the carrying charges the bears about one cent per large with the bears about one cent per large with the bears about one cent per large with the carrying charges the bears about one cent per large with the bears about one cent per large with the carrying charges with the carrying charges the carrying charges with the carrying charges and forth price and forth price and the expectation was not unprice, and the expectation was not unprice favor the bears about one cent per this afternoon. At Rock Creek, nad not been as low as that for over years. With such advantages is it to be wondered at that speculators depress stage was stopped by a lone highway-your products.

The Farmers' Alliance of the South and the board of the box. Meyer refused, and not been as low as that for over the people estimate the forty years. Few people estimate the company and not been as low as that for over the people stage was stopped by a lone highway-cop at less than 9,000,000 bales. Every is 1,864, against \$0,920,042 forty years. Few people estimate the cop at less than 9,000,000 bales. Every is 1,864, against \$0,920,042 forty years. Few people estimate the cop at less than 9,000,000 bales. Every is 1,864, against \$0,920,042 forty years. The number of stockholders are cop at less than 9,000,000 bales. Every is 1,864, against \$1,760 last year and 1,-200 in 1,892. The company added the year at large the cop at less than 9,000,000 bales. Every is 1,864, against \$1,760 last year and 1,-200 in 1,892. The company added the year at large the people estimate the cop at less than 9,000,000 bales. Every is 1,864, against \$0,920,042 for years. Few people estimate the cop at less than 9,000,000 bales. Every is 1,864, against \$0,920,042 for years. Few people estimate the cop at less than 9,000,000 bales. Every is 1,864, against \$0,920,042 for years. Few people estimate the cop at less than 9,000,000 bales. Every is 1,864, against \$0,920,042 for years. Few people estimate the cop at less than 9,000,000 bales. Every is 1,864, against \$1,760 last year and \$1,864, against \$1,8 "I mean to say that if he made that tatement, he lied."

"Is that Menry M. Tabor?" asked the hairman:

"Yes sir," replied Mr. Goff.

"Yes sir," replied Mr. Goff.

"Yes sir," replied Mr. Tabor lie when he said the present crop.

"Is the delegation to montgomery to get to de all that they can to stop the shipments of cotton from the farms thus reducing the heavy receipts with intelligent leaders, but it appears that they have not as yet touched the key note to the situation; they are distance of the south is supposed to be an organized body and the bandit fired twice at him, with of the resources of the country, and the bandit fired twice at him, with a revolver. The second shot passed that they have not as yet touched the key note to the situation; they are distance of the south is supposed to be an organized body with intelligent leaders, but it appears that they have not as yet touched the key note to the situation; they are distance of the south is supposed to be an organized body and the bandit fired twice at him, with of the resources of the country, and the bandit fired twice at him, with a revolver. The second shot passed they have not as yet touched the key note to the situation; they are distance of the south is supposed to be an organized body and the bandit fired twice at him, with a revolver. The second shot passed to be an organized body and the bandit fired twice at him, with a revolver. The second shot passed to be an organized body and the bandit fired twice at him, with a revolver. The second shot passed to be an organized body and the bandit fired twice at him, with a revolver. The second shot passed to be an organized body and the bandit fired twice at him, with a revolver. The second shot passed to be an organized body a revolver. The second shot passed to be an organized body at the bandit fired twice at him, with a country, and the bandit fired twice at him, with a revolver. The second shot passed to be an organized body at the bandit fired twice at him, with a country, and the bandit fired cussing the silver bill; the tariff and passenger, jumped from the coach and the basis of 6 cents in New York would spent for improvements in the year, other different measures, but they ran into the forest. After the rob- therefore, amount to a loss of \$99,000,- \$432,987. The company has 120 plants Berlin, Oct. 30.—The prohibition should begin at home, see what is the against the landing of American cattle cause of the depression and why they

THE FALL IN COTTON-

stand to it, for three to five million

bales you would get ten cents at least. If you can't sell leave the other on your

better than four cents for two or three

bales. If you were organized you could

command a price for your products,

but if you are going to rush your cot-

ton to market, regardless of price, the professional bears know it, will help

you to ruin yourselves, or anticipating

If a railroad had the exclusive priv-

ilege of running through a certain coun-

try, do you suppose they would allow

capitalists and corporations in a differ-

ent section to fix their rates, or even in-

duence them? It will be a hard fight

for you to organize thoroughly, but you

will have the advantage of being able

to live without selling, while they must buy your products. Now many will

say it is impossible for you to organize

so as to hold your cotton; that many

must and will sell regardless of prom-

ises and pledges—Of course at first some will sell their cotton, but when they see that it would have been better

to have stood together, they will fall in line and you will gradually grow

stronger until you are one united body.

You have no opposition and could dictate if organized. It looks like bad judg-

ment when the South (13 000 000 people)

furnish 75 per cent. of the entire world

with a necessary part of their wearing

ators of everthing except a bare living.

It you could not get a living price and

knew it be fore hand, you would not

raise cottor, but you raise, taking a gambler's chance on whether or not the speculators may advance the price

on the exchanges, but you are absolute-

ly in their hands; they know it and

may sustain through future operations

on these exchanges? You receive less

year after year in actual value for your

crop, no matter how Providence favors

you. Within the past few years ten

cent was considered an average price.

Now you receive about five, and unless

some change should take place, you may consider five cents an average price

Thanksgiving Day.

they should, by deeds of charity, seek

Therefore, I. Grover Cleveland, Fres-

ident of the United States, do hereby

appoint and set apart Thursday, the

of thanksgiving and prayer, to be kept and observed by all the people of the land. On that day let our ordinary

9th day of November, inst., as a day

JOHN T. RODDEY.

n a short time.

apparel, and then be deprived by specu-

this, ruin you before you sell it.

OPINION OF A COTTON AUTHORITY ON THE SUBJECT.

The South's Enormous Loss of Buying

NEW YORK, Nov. 1:- The decline in the price of cotton, going on now for more than a year, but sharply accentuated within the last six weeks, has been watched with curious interest by many people in this and foreign lands, and with deep anxiety by more. Despite adverse conditions and the persistent efforts to dethrone him, including four years of ruinous and bloody war, King the acting Secretary of Agriculture Cotton still rules absolutely in nine great States of this Union.

The question that confronts these nine great agricultural States just now is, How long can cotton be grown at 5 cents a pound, the price it sells for in the Southern interior towns today? The drop in the price of cotton has already cost the South, taking the difference between values a year ago and what they are today, on the estimated crop of 9,000,000 bales, the tidy little sum of \$90,000,000 in round numbers. If the crop turns out 10,000,000 bales, as many believe, the shrinkage and loss will measure up to \$100,000,000.

The views of some leading cotton merchants of this city are given below on the serious situation that confronts the South in this enormous loss of buying power. As the South manufac tures but little as yetand her merchants you know it. Again do not the laws of your States consider as a gambling the North, their deprivation and poverdebt and not collectable, any loss you ty will be felt severely above the Ohio and Potomac as well, especially in this city, which sells annually goods worth many millions of dollars to the South. Alfred B. Shepperson, editor of Cotton Facts and secretary of the sub-committee on cotton of the United States. is regarded as about as well posted on cotton culture and manufacture as anybody in the country. Mr. Shepperson

had charge of the Government's cotton

I refer to my letter of April 18 of this exhibit in Chicago. Of the prevailing demoralization of cotton he said: year, in which I said: "As long as it is "There are very few men in the cot-I anticipate in a few years that cotton will sell at five cents."—Cotton is now below 51/ cents it is today, for in this country it has below 51/2 cents; it was then eight cents. not touched prices as low as at present since 1848, when middling upland cot-Organize yourselves, get together, let no class of speculators continue to ton sold in New York for 5 cents a pound, while such low prices as now wreck you-to ruin your lives, your rule in Liverpool have never been known in that market. In October, 1848, under the influence of political disturbances on the continent and fimiddling upland cotton in Liverpool ing dividends of 20 per cent. and over, was forced to 3% pence. That was the liverpool and making a profit in some cases of Carman and French

dewn to 3 7-32 pance. "The greatest previous depression in ecent years was in the season of 1891. 92, when the commercial crop exceed ed 9,000,000 bales, and was the largest succeeded one almost as large, and un-

have to be used, the cost of production scims to range from 6 to 7 cents a recognition of the power and goodness ployed, while the cost to farmers no.

and sometimes very much higher. "On account of the very low prices in 1892 the acreage which was planted in cotton in the spring of 1892 was esti-mated by the department of agriculday, let us invoke Divine approval by generously remembering the poor and needy. Surely He who has given us comfort and plenty will look upon have any official record. As at the present prices the average cotton grower cannot get back a new dollar for an old one expended in cotton cultivation, it seems to me inevitable that the acreage of the next cotton crop will be reduced in even a greater proportion than in 1892, unless a very material advance in prices should occur before the time to prepare for planting. If the price of cotton does not promise a fair remuneration for their efforts the cotton planters will most assuredly give cotton will no doubt be felt when the more attention to other products and

cultivate less cotton.

"The low prices now ruling are not due to an excessive present supply of Boston that they have purchased cotton, for the stock in both Europe and American markets is somewhat less than a year ago, and over half a million bales less than in these combined markets two years ago. The chief depressing influence at present is the general expectation that the crop now being marketed will be very large, and that that the weight of receipts during the next two months will, on account of the dulness of trade and notable lack of outside speculation carry prices still lower. I do not suppose that any thinking man can wish that cotton should go lower, and men who talk flippantly of middling cotton declining to 5 cents in New York do not realize what an immense loss this would be to tile and manufacturing industry of the

"The average price in New York last seasoon was 7% cents, while for the previous season it was 81/2 cents. When preparations were made for the pres-ent crop middling cotton was worth 8

"That is not the question; did he lie and American beef announced by a de- are kept down; find out how you may and horses, and brought the dead which some people so glibly talk about five are dormant and 18 are dismantled.

department say that the importation of cattle from America suffering from Texas fever has been clearly proved and that the measures taken are purely of a preventive nature, such as each through its police authority within its simply say, we will not take less than through its police authority.

Acquitted.

DARLINGTON, S. C., Oct. 27.—McLendon, the State Constable, charged with starting the riot here in March last, the value of exports of cotton would require large shipments of gold from starting the riot here in March last, that the measures taken are purely of a preventive nature, such as each line of the last cotton crop was exported a great reduction in the value of exports of cotton would require large shipments of gold from the value of exports of cotton would require large shipments of gold from starting the riot here in March last, that been acquitted and is now a free line of the last cotton crop was exported a great reduction in the value of exports of cotton would require large shipments of gold from the value of exports of cotton would require large shipments of gold from the value of exchange the shrinkage in the value of exchange based upon the exports of cotton. So holders will be net and no subject to some tax so that dividends to stock-holders will be net and no subject to great reduction in the value of exports of cotton would require large shipments of gold from the value of exports of cotton would require large shipments of gold from the value of exports of cotton would require large shipments of gold from the value of exports of cotton would require large shipments of gold from the value of exports of cotton would require large shipments of gold from the value of exports of cotton would require large shipments of gold from the value of exports of cotton would require large shipments of gold from the value of exports of cotton would require large shipments of gold from the value of exports of cotton would require large shipments of gold from the value of exports of cotton would require large

of gold would beyond a doubt cause se rious financial trouble. The low price of cotton is a very grave matter, and should the decline proceed much further and the reduced range of values be continued there can be no doubt that very serious results will follow, which will injuriously effect the interests of

NO. 13.

the country. "For many millions of the human race cotton cleth is indispensable for shirts for the living and shrouds for the dead. The South will not yield its control of the production of cotton but the effect of the present depression will serve to teach it anew the wisdom of following the advice of its best men -to give hereafter greater attention to food crops and to make cotton a surplus or money crop.

"I do not care to go into the question of the probable size of the present crop, but I received yesterday a letter from saying that after a careful investigation since February 1 of the question of cotton acreage the conclusion had been reached that the acreage of the crop of 1893 94 was 19,525,000 acres. In June the department estimated the acreage of the crop of 1894-95 (now coming in) as six-tenths of 1 per seat more than the previous crop. This would make the acreage of the present crop 19,642,000 acres. The New York Chronicle's estimate of this crop's acreage is 20,107,000 acres and some estimates or high

000 acres, and some estimates are higher. Some time age the statistician of agriculture wrote to Europe that he was satisfied that the area under cotton in 1893 was somewhat over 20,000,000 acres. It will be seen, therefore, that the result of the investigation by the department has been to make the acreage, 500,000 acres less than the statis-tician's views pefore its completion, and the department's figures of acreage of present crop are about 500,000 acres less than most estimates. The yield per acre of 1893 94, the department stated, was .384 of a bale per acre. The general expectation is that the yield will be greater this season. Assuming t to be four-tenths of a bale per acre the deducation from current estimates based upon an acreage of twenty milion acres would equal 200,000 bales."

SUN'S COTTON REVIEW .

The American Staple Considered the Best

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.- The Sun's coton report says: Cotton declined 1 to 2 points, but recovered this and advanced to 5 points, closing steady at a rise of 3 to 4 points. The sales were 90,000 bales. Cotton goods sold a little more freely. Manufacturers of linings are disturbances on the continent and fi-nancial panic in England, the price of ders. Russian Mills have begun paymarket until now, when the price is manufacturers have been carrying very small stocks of raw cotton. cetton, its friends contend, is the cheap-est in the world, and not only that, it gives the best results. Some of the private cables from Liverpool were ever marketed. This immense crop bearish. Fatman & Schwartz sold, succeeded one almost as large, and under the great supply of cotton and other unfavorable influences the price in March, 1892, declined to 6 11.16 cents in March, 1892, declined to 6 11.16 cents in Micawber, for "something to turn up." New York and 39.16 pence in Liver. The strike at New Orleans is said to be York now at 5 13 16 cents, being 3 5 1 a cent lower than in 1892, and 23% cents lower than in 1892, and 23% cents lower than this time last year. At these prices cotton culture not only ceases to be a remunerative industry in this country, but except under the most extraordinary and exceptionally favorable conditions, the cotton planter could ble conditions, the cotton planter could day they were 42,282 to Great Britain, not possibly get back the actual cost of 12,190 to France and 21,186 to the continent, total 75,658 bales or 25,000 more "From some recent investigation for than today's receipts at the ports. Bombay receipts for the week are 2,000 te it was made evident to me that under the most favorable circumstances only a very small portion of the crop could be produced for as little as 5 cents as the nearest terms of the crop delivered at the nearest terms of the crop could be produced for as little as 5 cents as the nearest terms of the crop could be produced for as little as 5 cents as the nearest terms of the crop could be produced at the nearest terms of the crop could be produced for as little as 5 cents as the could be prod per pound delivered at the nearest January 1, 47,000 to Great Britain and where the soil is poor and fertilized to the continent they were 751,000, to the continent they were 751,000, against 752,000 for a like period last year. New York stock in licensed warehouses is 68,809 bales, against 116,-709 a year ago and 255,300 at this time in 1892. Port receipts are 50,391, against 61,713 this day last week and 36,447 for the same time last year; total thus far this week have been estimated as high as 425,000. Some think these figures will not be reached. Port Royal reports a shipment of 6,505 bales to Liverpool. Exports from the ports season to last night are 1,089,622 against 889,038 for the same time last year. The short interest in this country partly against sales to Europe and militing interests of the United States is baltev-

> mated at 12,000 to 14,000. One firm said: "A let up in the movement is necessary to sustain prices, but no material decline is looked for. A large demand for actual idea becomes general that prices are at enough to last till the 1st of February. It must be remembered that they always carry a few months' supply." A telegram from New Orleans this afternoon from a correspondent there says that reports from everywhere tell of an enormous movement, and that next week promises to be nearly as large as this.

ed to be very large. Some expect large

receipts at the ports next week. New

Orleans receipts tomorrow are esti-

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 .- The annual meeting of the American Cotton Oil Company was held at Guttenburg, N. .. today. The report for the year ended August 31, 1894, shows a surplus of \$46,617 against \$507,751 in 1893 and 8' 233,011 in 1892. Profits for the year 1894 were \$1,428,152 against \$1,800,040 last year, the administration expenses \$191,866; against \$220,992; debenture interest, \$201,374, against \$84,728; sinking fund nothing, against \$25.000; premium bonds redeemed \$24,000, against \$20,504 and other expenses in 1894. \$30,234, total expenses, \$731,\$55, against \$652,932; net profits, \$.96,296. country's resources to the enormous tan cil cars, 230 box cars and one batell extent of \$135,000,000. extent of \$135,000,000.

"As 70 per cent of the last cotton crop was exported a great reduction in the value of exports of cotton would car. The cash and bills receivable extended to the current liabilities by \$925,255 and the marketable goods are worth \$4,-